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**Sixtieth session**
Agenda items 12 and 32

**Prevention of armed conflict**

**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

## Letter dated 26 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the statement on developments in the Kodori Gorge, issued on 25 July 2006 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12 and 32.

(*Signed*) Revaz **Adamia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-44809 (E) 010806

## Annex to the letter dated 26 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Statement on developments in the Kodori Gorge, issued on 25 July 2006 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

Given the recent developments in the Kodori Gorge, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia underlines that the Georgian authorities are obliged to protect the interests of the population of the Kodori Gorge so as, first of all, to ensure their security and the creation of normal living conditions.

The Georgian authorities categorically rule out any kind of military operation on the territory of the Kodori Gorge and urge the population straying from the path of right to obey the law. In the case of disobedience, the Georgian authorities will exercise their legitimate right to carry out an anti-criminal police operation, similar to that directed against organized crime in Kakheti, Imereti, Samegrelo and Svaneti.

The Georgian authorities also categorically rule out the extension of the police operation to the territory controlled by the de facto Abkhaz authorities.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is holding consultations with the United Nations, international organizations and other parties concerned on the developments in the Kodori Gorge.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs hopes that the world community and all parties concerned will approach with understanding the measures taken by the Georgian authorities in order to restore the rule of law in the Kodori Gorge.

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General Assembly

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**Sixtieth session**
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**Prevention of armed conflict**

**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

## Letter dated 26 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the statement on the ongoing developments in the Kodori Gorge, issued on 26 July 2006 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12 and 32.

(*Signed*) Revaz **Adamia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-44815 (E) 310706

## Annex to the letter dated 26 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Statement on the ongoing developments in the Kodori Gorge, issued on 26 July 2006 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

In connection with the recent developments in the Kodori Gorge, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia states that the subunits of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia are presently engaged in a police operation against organized crime and, specifically, against the rebel group of criminals.

The anti-criminal operation is taking place in full compliance with Georgian laws and the international commitments undertaken by Georgia.

The Ministry deems it necessary to state that Georgia is not in violation of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces signed on 14 May 1994. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would like to clarify that this Agreement does not restrict the presence of police forces in the Kodori Gorge and the implementation of measures in this part of Georgia with a view to maintaining order.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reaffirms that the police operation does not extend to the territory controlled by the Abkhaz de facto authorities. At the same time, special representatives keep in contact with the Abkhaz de facto authorities to provide clarity in respect of the actual state of affairs.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues its consultations with representatives of the neighbouring countries, the United Nations, international organizations and other parties concerned by the existing situation in the Kodori Gorge.

United Nations A/60/961–S/2006/588

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 40
**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

Security Council
Sixty-first year

## Letter dated 27 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing in response to the letter dated 28 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations regarding the fires in the areas close to the line of contact (LOC) in Nagorno Karabagh circulated as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/60/911-S/2006/450).

The letter continues the Azerbaijani Government's policy of spreading distorted and groundless accusations against my country, despite countless and continuous registration of the facts proving the opposite. The latest attempt to create an "emergency situation" out of a usual natural phenomenon of grass fires occurring yearly in the region in the hottest period of the summer, both on the Nagorno Karabagh (NK) side and on the Azerbaijani side, has once again been proven unfounded by the monitoring team of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The inflated effort to blame the Republic of Armenia for the so-called "massive fires taking place in the eastern part of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, particularly in the eastern part of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, particularly in the mountainous and plain terrain used for agricultural and living purposes" which "will have disastrous consequences for the entire ecological system" of the region, as the situation is qualified in the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry statement of 19 June 2006, was clearly refuted in the report provided by the monitoring team (see annex).

It should be noted that on many previous occasions the authorities of the Nagorno Karabagh Republic had extended an invitation to the OSCE Chairman-in-Office requesting dispatch of a monitoring team to assess the situation on the ground. As the report of the OSCE monitoring team unequivocally states, "fires are a usual phenomenon in the region at this time of year, although the intense heat which began in early June 2006 does not normally appear until July. Because of the heat and strong winds in the area, the spread of fires was significantly greater than in recent years ... In the affected areas, including ruined villages on the NK side close to the LOC and the outskirts of Agdam, the fires had clearly burned away the

06-44931 (E) 080806

short dry grass and had reached only the lower parts of the scarce bushes (mainly pomegranate) and some trees".

The findings of the monitoring team prove false any allegations of "terrain used for agricultural and living purposes" being affected by grass fires on the Nagorno Karabagh side. It affirms: "As stated in the report of the 'OSCE Fact-Finding Mission to the Occupied Territories of Azerbaijan surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh', the villages in this area are 'in complete ruins' and 'appear to be totally destroyed' (*AM: as a result of the war in 1992-1994*). What still remains was not visibly damaged as a result of fire. These areas were completely uninhabited ... To the rear of these areas (*AM: i.e. areas affected by the fire*) much of the land is cultivated and, in parts, the fires had burnt out naturally or were extinguished before reaching them."

The Azerbaijani side has gone so far as to suggest deliberate action with regard to the fires in the area close to the NK LOC on behalf of the Republic of Armenia. Firstly, it should be recalled here that the territories under discussion, which are totally unpopulated, are under full control of the duly elected authorities of the Nagorno Karabagh Republic. Secondly, as the report mentions, "The local commanders on the NK side stated that servicemen and civilians were doing their best to put out the fires. They complained that crops and cattle were at risk from the fires, as well as soldiers serving in the trenches. According to them it made no sense for the NK side to start fires so close to the front lines, for safety reasons. The fires could destroy mines which were there as defensive measures and which were difficult, dangerous and costly to replace". The report adds: "The roads and firebreaks cut into the grass had acted as barriers to prevent the fires spreading ... The fires had affected the NK side of the LOC in the northern areas ... Conversely, in the more southern areas, ... the land on the Azerbaijani side of the LOC had been more affected, with minimal damage on the NK side of the LOC."

The Nagorno Karabagh Armenian side, realizing its responsibility first of all for its own security, has done its best to put down the fires. Yet whose responsibility is the suppression of fires on the Azerbaijani side which the latter conveniently keeps silence about?

It is regrettable that the authorities of Azerbaijan continue the practice of disseminating distorted and even fabricated information with the sole aim of misleading the international community such as the United Nations, OSCE, the Council of Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in its propaganda efforts. By lashing out allegations against Armenia on totally unrelated and unfounded issues, especially at a time of intensive negotiations between the parties to the conflict, it attempts to divert the international community's attention from its unwillingness and non-readiness to seriously negotiate a durable solution to the NK conflict that would guarantee the self-determination of its people and bring peace and security to the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Armen **Martirosyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

A/60/961
S/2006/588

Annex to the letter dated 27 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference

# REPORT ON FIRES AFFECTING AREAS CLOSE TO THE LOC

Tbilisi 10 July 2006

Introduction

On 22 June, at the Permanent Council in Vienna, the Azerbaijani delegation to the OSCE reported on fires affecting areas close to the Line of Contact (LOC), stating that it is necessary for the OSCE to assess the situation. The delegation distributed a compilation of satellite photographs of the affected areas around the Agdam and Martuni/Khojavend regions. At this point the PR and one member of his Office postponed their leave in order to travel to the area as soon as possible, with one Team assessing the Azerbaijani side of the LOC and the other the NK side.

On 23 June the Office submitted a note verbale to the Azerbaijani MFA and a similar request was forwarded to the NK authorities requesting Monitorings on 3-5 July, allowing the necessary time for the sides to put in place the usual security and safety measures for access to the areas close to the LOC. On 27 June a letter was forwarded to the CiO, Minister De Gucht, from the Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan officially requesting the PR CiO to investigate the situation regarding the fires. The NK authorities also sent a similar request to the Office of the PR CiO.

As the Office was requested to assess the situation as a matter of urgency, it was not possible to invite any experts to join the Teams.

The satellite photographs presented by the Azerbaijani authorities served as a very useful point of reference in identifying the affected areas.

The Monitorings, which facilitated the Teams' access to those areas close to the LOC where the fires had been, were conducted in the Agdam and Martuni/Khojavend regions on 3 and 4 July. A shot was fired on the final Observation site of the Monitoring on 4 July and as a result of the lack of adequate security measures, the PR CiO decided to cancel the last Monitoring scheduled for 5 July. The assessment was then made at a safe distance from the LOC. Despite these setbacks, the Monitoring Teams were able to cover, for the most part, the areas affected by fire. At the end of Day 1 on part of the Azerbaijani side of the LOC and throughout the area on Day 2, there were heavy rains, decreasing the chances of further fires.

Routing and Observations

*Day 1*

The Monitoring on Day 1 covered the areas close to the LOC to the east of Agdam, specifically in the areas of Kiyasli, Kengerli, Etemezli, Novruzlu, Marzili, Yusifjanly, Mekhrizli and Evoglu.

Team 1 (NK side)

The Team left Stepanakert/Khankendi and drove towards Agdam. On the outskirts of Stepanakert/Khankendi, an area of approximately one hectare where the grass had burnt away was visible from the road. The Team drove through Agdam, the eastern outskirts of which had also been affected by grass fires, over a relatively wide area, but confined to grass.

From Agdam the Team headed north-east on the main road from Etemezli in the direction of Bash Karvend for approximately 8 kilometres. On this road, 1.5-2 km north of Kengerli, the Team stopped to view a field of burnt grass, approximately 3 hectares, immediately to the west of the road. A firebreak had been cut through the grass to prevent the fire spreading. Also visible west of the road was smoke from a fire in the vicinity of Mekhrizli on the Azerbaijani side of the LOC. The Team then travelled through the villages of Etemezli and Kengerli, where

there were areas of burnt grass. The fire had spread over a wide area, and it was clear where roads and other barriers had acted as firebreaks.

At the first Monitoring site north-east of Sarydjarly, in the no-man's land between the NK and Azerbaijani positions, a fire had burned away the grass. Local commanders stated that the fire had reached their positions, and signalled damage in the trenches and fortifications. According to them the fires had burned 5-10 June and 15-20 June, and mines had exploded also during these periods as a result.

From this site, the Team moved south-west on the road past Sarydjarly, continuing south towards the second Monitoring site. The areas around these roads had been affected by extensive grass fires. Smoke from a fire towards the LOC was visible from the road to the east of Novruzlu. The Team crossed the bridge over the dry river bed on the road from Koysarly. Novruzlu and Yusifjanly had been affected by extensive grass fires. From the second Monitoring site, the Team returned to Stepanakert/Khankendi by the same route.

Team 2 (Azerbaijani side)

From Barda, the Team travelled south-west to Gindarkh and Guzanli and onward to Mekhrizli. Passing the village of Mekhrizli, the Team drove 4 km towards the first Monitoring site. In the vicinity of the village the Team could see small fields of stubble burned after the grain harvest. Approximately 300 metres east of the Monitoring site areas of burnt grass were clearly visible. Large areas of burnt grass towards the LOC and beyond were seen in the course of the Monitoring. Local commanders informed the Team that the fires had started at the beginning of June and lasted until approximately 23 June.

From this site, the Team returned via the same route and after 2 km turned south, reaching the second Monitoring site 5 km further south. The grass in some areas at the Monitoring site and also in no-man's land had burned away. The Team observed smoke from the vicinity of Novruzlu and beyond.

*Day 2*

The Monitoring on Day 2 covered the areas close to the LOC from a point north-east of the village of Marzili running south-east to the village of Kurapatkino.

At the third Monitoring site, immediately after visual contact was established between the Teams, a shot was registered by the Team on the Azerbaijani side. The Monitoring was immediately halted and the Teams returned to the vehicles and left the area.

Team 1 (NK side)

The Team left Stepanakert/Khankendi, travelling through Agdam, and headed south-east towards Martuni/Khojavend. Approximately 16 km north-west of Martuni/Khojavend, the Team headed north-east towards Marzili, the first Monitoring site. On the approach to Marzili and in the town itself, there had been extensive grass fires. The areas to the south of the road were mainly unaffected.

From the first Monitoring site, the Team travelled on a track beginning 1 km east of Marzili, heading south-east to the second Monitoring site 5 km north of Kurapatkino. This track ran 2-3 km parallel to the LOC. From the second Monitoring site, the Team continued south-east towards Kurapatkino. Along the length of the whole road from the first Monitoring site to the third, there were very few areas affected by fire. From the NK positions at the third Monitoring

site on the outskirts of Kurapatkino, relatively extensive areas of burnt grass were visible close to the Azerbaijani front line positions.

From the third Monitoring site, the Team travelled past Kurapatkino, taking the road south-west to Martuni/Khojavend, then north-west to Agdam, returning to Stepanakert/Khankendi. The areas visible from the road between Martuni/Khojavend and Agdam were mainly unaffected.

Team 2 (Azerbaijani side)

From Barda, the Team travelled south-east to Agjabedi, then headed to the first Monitoring site via the village of Minekhorlu. Approximately 18 km west of Minekhorlu and 500 metres before reaching the Monitoring site, an area of burnt grass was visible from the road. From the Monitoring site the Team observed large areas of burnt grass along the LOC on both sides, and in no-man's land.

From the first Monitoring site, the Team travelled approximately 10 km to the south-east, 2-3 km parallel to the LOC to the second Monitoring site. The area along this route had not been affected by fire, although from the Observation site the Team observed large areas of burnt grass, mainly on the NK side, but also in some parts on the Azerbaijani side, especially to the south.

From this site, the Team drove parallel to the LOC 6 km to the south-east, towards the village of Kurapatkino, and the third Monitoring site, passing an area approximately 2 km from the LOC where, in parts, there were areas of burnt grass. The Team left the area via the village of Regibar, back to Agjabedi and onward via the same route.

*Day 3*

Despite the fact that a Monitoring did not take place on Day 3 because of the shooting incident the previous day, the Teams were able to cover the area of the LOC from Kurapatkino south-east to north-east of the village of Ashagi Veysalli.

Team 1 (NK side)

From Martuni/Khojavend, the Team travelled south-east towards Ashagi-Veysalli, stopping approximately 2 km north-west of the village. The Team then drove north-west, parallel to the LOC, to the village of Kurapatkino, taking advantage of the high ground and secure location, to view the surrounding area. From its high position, the Team could observe vast areas affected by fire beyond the LOC. Several areas of burnt grass were visible along the route, including approximately 6 km north-west of Ashagi-Veysalli and in patches along the LOC.

Team 2 (Azerbaijani side)

From Agjabedi, the Team travelled to Beylagan, then continued west for approximately 30 km and stopped 4 km from the LOC, approximately 6 km north-east of Ashagi Veysalli. Travelling from this point, 4-5 km parallel to the LOC, north-west along the valley towards Kurapatkino, the Team could observe large areas of burnt grass.

Information as stated by the Parties

The local commanders on the NK side stated that servicemen and civilians were doing their best to put out the fires. They complained that crops and cattle were at risk from the fires, as well as soldiers serving in the trenches. According to them it made no sense for the NK side to start fires

so close to the front lines, for safety reasons. The fires could destroy mines which were there as defensive measures and which were difficult, dangerous and costly to replace. Local commanders alleged that the Azerbaijani side had used tracer rounds to set fire to grass and crops behind the NK positions. They added that in such hot weather, fires could also be started incidentally by discarded cigarettes or glass. It was acknowledged that fires occur every year.

The local commanders on the Azerbaijani side claimed that the NK side were shooting tracer rounds and incendiary ammunition into the positions close to and behind the Azerbaijani front line positions to start fires. They also alleged that the NK side took advantage of the wind direction to start fires at the LOC, which would be spread by the wind to the Azerbaijani areas behind the LOC. They claimed that this was done to make life difficult for the civilian population and servicemen in the trenches. Local commanders and local authorities further alleged that the NK side were deliberately setting fire to former Azerbaijani villages in the occupied territories to destroy whatever remains there. On several occasions, local authorities acknowledged that fires occur every year.

Summary of Findings

The photographs provided by the Azerbaijani side reflect a reasonably accurate picture of the geographical coverage of the fires. There was no major discrepancy between what was depicted in the photographs and what the Teams were able to view on the ground considering the lapse of time since the photographs were taken.

As acknowledged by the parties, fires are a usual phenomenon in this region at this time of year, although the intense heat which began in early June 2006 does not normally appear until July. Because of the heat and strong winds in the area, the spread of the fires was significantly greater than in recent years. Complaints related to fires have been presented to the Office on occasion during previous Monitorings – see Monitoring Reports 67, 142 and 147. Monitoring Report 80 states that measures had been taken by both parties to prevent the spread of fires.

In the affected areas, including ruined former villages on the NK side close to the LOC and the outskirts of Agdam, the fires had clearly burned away the short dry grass and had reached only the lower parts of the scarce bushes (mainly pomegranate) and some trees. As stated in the report of the 'OSCE Fact-Finding Mission to the Occupied Territories of Azerbaijan surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh', the villages in this area are 'in complete ruins' and 'appear to be totally destroyed'. What still remains was not visibly damaged as a result of fire. These areas were completely uninhabited. On the Azerbaijani side, the areas close to the LOC viewed by Team 2 were also uninhabited.

The roads and firebreaks cut into the grass had acted as barriers to prevent the fires spreading, clearly demonstrated by the satellite imagery. The photographs also show that the fires had affected the NK side of the LOC in the northern areas, east and south-east of Agdam, whereas land on the Azerbaijani side of the LOC in this area was only marginally affected. Conversely, in the more southern areas, to the east and north-east of Martuni/Khojavend, the photographs show that the land on the Azerbaijani side of the LOC had been more affected, with minimal damage on the NK side of the LOC. This is reinforced by what the Teams saw on the ground.

Areas of burnt grass were visible to the Teams on both sides of the LOC. To the rear of these areas much of the land is cultivated and, in parts, the fires had burnt out naturally or were extinguished before reaching them.

## Conclusions

Although every attempt was made to cover as much ground as possible, it is regretful that for security reasons following the shooting incident, the Team was not able to get full access to all areas close to the LOC. A separate report on the shooting incident will be sent to the CiO.

It is clear that there is a lack of proper fire-fighting equipment on both sides and in some places the sources of water were not sufficiently close. International assistance for this would be helpful.

The Teams were able to collect the facts as they saw them and information as stated by the parties. However, as no experts were present, due to the urgent nature of the request, it was not possible to present a broader assessment.

Additional information is attached to this report for possible further evaluation.

Attachments*

I. Atlas of Space Images, Zones of Fire provided by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
II. Video documenting areas viewed by the Team on the NK side. (The Team on the Azerbaijan side was not authorised to take video.)
III. Meteorological data provided by the authorities in NK.
IV. Data on losses in crops provided by the authorities in NK.
*V. Meteorological data provided by the Azerbaijani side. ??*
*VI. U.S. Meteorological data for the region. ??*

* Not provided with OSCE report.

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**Prevention of armed conflict**

**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

## Letter dated 28 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia of 27 July 2006 over the ongoing developments in the Kodori Gorge (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12 and 32.

(*Signed*) Revaz **Adamia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-44923 (E) 020806

## Annex to the letter dated 28 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia over the ongoing developments in the Kodori Gorge

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues intensive consultations with the international organizations and other sides concerned over the ongoing police operation in the Kodori Gorge.

A meeting between Irakli Alasania, appointed as Representative of Georgia to the United Nations, and Ivo Petrov, Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Georgia, was held in Tbilisi on 27 July 2006.

Mr. Alasania updated in detail Mr. Petrov on the ongoing police operation in the Kodori Gorge aimed at restoring the constitutional order and ensuring safety of the local population.

According to Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Georgia Ivo Petrov, implementation of the police operation does not endanger the work of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

The sides underlined that the measures in the Kodori Gorge are carried out in full compliance with the commitments assumed by Georgia under the international treaties and bear an anti-criminal character. It was noted that the Georgian side keeps in contact with both the CIS Peacekeeping Forces Commander and the Abkhaz de facto authorities.

Mr. Alasania and Mr. Petrov spoke also of the readiness expressed by the Abkhazian de facto authorities to hold the second meeting of the Coordination Council of the Georgian and Russian sides in the near future. Mr. Alasania noted that Georgia attaches a great importance to the expression of a bilateral dialogue while, against the existing background, the continuation of work within the Council will, in his opinion, have a positive effect.

Having a telephone conversation with Mr. Alasania, Commander of the Russian Peacekeeping Forces Sergei Chaban stated that the situation in the security zone is stable and nothing endangers the fulfilment of functions by the peacekeeping forces. Representatives of the Abkhazian de facto authorities registered the same position.

Today, State Minister for Conflict Resolution Merab Antadze and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Valeri Chechelashvili held a telephone conversation with First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Andrei Denisov.

Mr. Denisov was briefed on the ongoing police operation in the Kodori Gorge. It was underlined that the police operation is taking place successfully, in keeping with the plan and that a large amount of ammunition had been seized.

It was noted that the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are acting in consistency with the Georgian Legislation and the international commitments undertaken by Georgia.

The sides expressed hope that the strengthening of order and the rule of law in the Kodori Gorge will facilitate a full-scale political settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia.

The sides agreed to keep up consultations on the aforesaid, as well as on other issues.

Tbilisi, 27 July 2006

United Nations A/60/963

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**Sixtieth session**
Agenda item 40
**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

## Letter dated 28 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter, dated 28 July 2006, from Elmar Mammadyarov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, regarding the massive fires in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan (see annex). Please take note that the satellite images mentioned in the letter have previously been circulated in the letter dated 28 June 2006 (A/60/911-S/2006/450) and are therefore not attached to the present letter.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter urgently circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under item 40.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-45034 (E) 010806

**Annex to the letter dated 28 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I am writing to you with regard to the urgent matter related to the conflict in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is entering a new dangerous phase.

As you are aware, approximately 20 % of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region, remains under military occupation by the Republic of Armenia for more than 10 years now. During this entire period of time the Armenian side has been consistently and purposefully conducting a policy aimed at consolidating the results of its aggression and occupation, thus gravely violating international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Convention of 1949. These unlawful steps included *inter alia* massive transfer of Armenian population into the occupied territories, destruction of Azerbaijani historic, cultural and religious monuments, exploitation of natural resources.

Most recently the Armenian occupying forces took yet another destructive step. Using a hot and dry weather, which dominated in the region since mid-May 2006, they have been setting massive fires in the eastern part of the occupied territories, particularly in Agdam, Fizuli, Djebrayil, Khojavend and Ter-Ter regions of Azerbaijan.

For your reference I am enclosing the satellite imagery of the fires-affected territories in Agdam and Khojavend regions, which we obtained in June 2006. Comparison of these pictures with the satellite images taken in 2005 demonstrates clearly that these territories were not touched by fire previous year. Thorough analyses of the satellite photos confirm that the fires are indeed disastrous and of large scale. The whole burnt area could be divided into five larger parts of almost equal size. More in-depth investigation of the satellite images demonstrates that these parts are separated from each other by spaces, which remained untouched by the fire. The spaces are clearly seen and their several kilometers width proves that the fire could hardly spread from one part to another bypassing them. Since these satellites pictures were shot the fires went on covering larger portions of territories. The territory of Azerbaijan that has been affected by the fires so far amounts to approximately 163.3 square km.

So, the scope, character and way of spreading of fires clearly reflected in the satellite imagery, confirms their intentional and artificial origin. Even regardless of origin, the inaction by the Armenian side, its downplaying the reports of the fires' true scope and character, and, finally, its measures to prevent the attempts by the Azerbaijani side to fight the fires creates a ground to qualify these intentional actions as a grave breach of international humanitarian law.

The ultimate reason for this barbaric "*scorched earth*" policy, applied by the Armenian forces, is to make these territories virtually unsuitable for living and thus to prevent hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijani IDPs to return to their homes. Once flourishing and cultivated by Azerbaijani farmers in less than two months these areas have been turned into a burned desert. Fire has totally destroyed whatever ruined and plundered villages, farms, schools, fields or orchards that remained there.

Furthermore, a great damage has been inflicted upon environment of these territories, having seriously undermined a fragile ecosystem, including soil, flora and fauna. Besides very immediate and evident effects, this would also cause long-term grave negative consequences, and thereby prejudice the health or survival of the population.

The OSCE Fact-finding Mission, which visited the fires-affected territories in early July, has confirmed in its report the fact of fires and their vast scope and proved in principle the initial information obtained by the Azerbaijani side and presented to the international community.

In this regard, I consider it as a matter of the most urgent priority to conduct an environmental operation in the fire-affected territories by international organizations. The Government of Azerbaijan stands ready to second its experts in the fields of emergencies and environment protection to participate actively in such operation. Having provided its cooperation in realization of such activities with participation of international organizations and Azerbaijani experts the Armenian side will thus demonstrate its good will and a true readiness for peaceful actions.

I count on your support of this proposal by Azerbaijan and on your valuable assistance in its realization, which could serve as an effective proof of the UN role in the crisis management and environment protection.

(*Signed*) Elmar **Mammadyarov**
Minister

United Nations A/60/963*

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**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

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I should be grateful if you would have the present letter urgently circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under item 40.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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**Annex to the letter dated 28 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Letter dated 28 July 2006 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General**

I am writing to you with regard to the urgent matter related to the conflict in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is entering a new dangerous phase.

As you are aware, approximately 20 % of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region, remains under military occupation by the Republic of Armenia for more than 10 years now. During this entire period of time the Armenian side has been consistently and purposefully conducting a policy aimed at consolidating the results of its aggression and occupation, thus gravely violating international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Convention of 1949. These unlawful steps included *inter alia* massive transfer of Armenian population into the occupied territories, destruction of Azerbaijani historic, cultural and religious monuments, exploitation of natural resources.

Most recently the Armenian occupying forces took yet another destructive step. Using a hot and dry weather, which dominated in the region since mid-May 2006, they have been setting massive fires in the eastern part of the occupied territories, particularly in Agdam, Fizuli, Djebrayil, Khojavend and Ter-Ter regions of Azerbaijan.

For your reference I am enclosing the satellite imagery of the fires-affected territories in Agdam and Khojavend regions, which we obtained in June 2006. Comparison of these pictures with the satellite images taken in 2005 demonstrates clearly that these territories were not touched by fire previous year. Thorough analyses of the satellite photos confirm that the fires are indeed disastrous and of large scale. The whole burnt area could be divided into five larger parts of almost equal size. More in-depth investigation of the satellite images demonstrates that these parts are separated from each other by spaces, which remained untouched by the fire. The spaces are clearly seen and their several kilometers width proves that the fire could hardly spread from one part to another bypassing them. Since these satellites pictures were shot the fires went on covering larger portions of territories. The territory of Azerbaijan that has been affected by the fires so far amounts to approximately 163.3 square km.

So, the scope, character and way of spreading of fires clearly reflected in the satellite imagery, confirms their intentional and artificial origin. Even regardless of origin, the inaction by the Armenian side, its downplaying the reports of the fires' true scope and character, and, finally, its measures to prevent the attempts by the Azerbaijani side to fight the fires creates a ground to qualify these intentional actions as a grave breach of international humanitarian law.

The ultimate reason for this barbaric "*scorched earth*" policy, applied by the Armenian forces, is to make these territories virtually unsuitable for living and thus to prevent hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijani IDPs to return to their homes. Once flourishing and cultivated by Azerbaijani farmers in less than two months these areas have been turned into a burned desert. Fire has totally destroyed whatever ruined and plundered villages, farms, schools, fields or orchards that remained there.

Furthermore, a great damage has been inflicted upon environment of these territories, having seriously undermined a fragile ecosystem, including soil, flora and fauna. Besides very immediate and evident effects, this would also cause long-term grave negative consequences, and thereby prejudice the health or survival of the population.

The OSCE Fact-finding Mission, which visited the fires-affected territories in early July, has confirmed in its report the fact of fires and their vast scope and proved in principle the initial information obtained by the Azerbaijani side and presented to the international community.

In this regard, I consider it as a matter of the most urgent priority to conduct an environmental operation in the fire-affected territories by international organizations. The Government of Azerbaijan stands ready to second its experts in the fields of emergencies and environment protection to participate actively in such operation. Having provided its cooperation in realization of such activities with participation of international organizations and Azerbaijani experts the Armenian side will thus demonstrate its good will and a true readiness for peaceful actions.

I count on your support of this proposal by Azerbaijan and on your valuable assistance in its realization, which could serve as an effective proof of the UN role in the crisis management and environment protection.

(*Signed*) Elmar **Mammadyarov**
Minister

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**Sixtieth session**
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**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-first year**

## Identical letters dated 31 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon which took place from 25 July to 29 July 2006, targeting civilians, infrastructure, populated towns and villages, and the areas surrounding them with various types of air, sea and land weapons. Also attached is a list of the dead and injured, and significant material damage sustained (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-45215 (E) 070806 070806

## Annex to the identical letters dated 31 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

### Principal places targeted and damage sustained from 25 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 26 July 2006

*Bridges targeted*

The bridge linking Ain Qana to Kfar Fila was targeted.

The United Nations Observation Group base in Khiyam was targeted. Four personnel were killed and the base was destroyed.

A car in Serraain al-Faouqa being driven by Ahmad Husayn al-Musawi was targeted. He was killed instantly and the car caught fire.

Residential buildings in the southern suburbs and two petrol stations in Haret al-Hreik were targeted.

*Villages and towns south of the Litani targeted, including the following:*

- A road between Debbine and Khiyam (multiple times);
- Debbine road next to Marjaayoun (multiple times);
- Ain al-Mizrab public road 200 metres from Tebnine Hospital;
- Tair Debba and Al-Bazouriye;
- Haouch Basma and Al-Bazouriye (multiple times);
- Tair Harfa and Chihine;
- Al-Aaichiye and Al-Rihane;
- The outskirts of Khirbet Selm and Al-Souane;
- The Safad al-Battikh - Tebnine - Baraachit triangle;
- The Baraachit-Chaqra road.

The home of Muhammad Shabib in the Samuqa neighbourhood of Jibchit was targeted. There were no injuries and the missile failed to explode.

The Charitable Aid Committee building between Zebdine and Harouf was targeted, resulting in the death of Ali Ibrahim Fahs.

The home of Muhsin Abd al-Hadi Shahin in Kfar Sir was targeted.

**Statistical table showing human casualties caused by Israeli attacks from 25 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 26 July 2006**

| *Date* | *Place* | *Injured* | *Killed* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25-26 July 2006 | Serraain | | 1 | |
| | Al-Tiri | 6 | | |
| | Bent Jbail | 2 | | |
| | Al-Qlaile | 1 | 1 | |
| | Hanaouay | 0 | 1 | |
| | Beit Yahoun | 2 | | |
| | Al-Saksakiye | 2 | | |
| | Aaitaroun | 1 | | |
| | Majdal Selm | 1 | | |
| | Khiyam | 0 | 4 | United Nations Observation Group members |
| | Al-Zrariye | 1 | | |
| | Insariye | 2 | | |
| | Aabba | 2 | | |
| | Al-Halloussiye | 2 | | |
| | Zebdine | 1 | | |
| | Al-Abbassiye | 1 | | |
| **Total** | | **24** | **7** | |
| **Overall total to date** | | **1 181** | **312** | |

**List of persons killed from 25 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 26 July 2006 (7 persons)**

| *Name* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Date of death* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmad Husayn al-Musawi | Serraain | | | |
| Muhammad Ali Tifla | Al-Qlaile | | | |
| Haidar Husayn Saad | Hanaouay | | | |
| Major Hans-Peter Lang | Khiyam | Austrian | | International observer |
| Major Du Zhaoyu | Khiyam | Chinese | | International observer |
| Major Paeta Hess-Von Kruedener | Khiyam | Canadian | | International observer |
| Lieutenant Jarno Makinen | Khiyam | Finnish | | International observer |

**List of persons injured from 25 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 26 July 2006 (24 persons)**

| *Name and Surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yusuf Sadir | Al-Tiri | | |
| Ruz Yusuf Sadir | Al-Tiri | | |
| Hadil Yusuf Sadir | Al-Tiri | | |
| Fatima Muslimani | Al-Tiri | | |
| Nabil Muslimani | Al-Tiri | | |
| Ali Muslimani | Al-Tiri | | |
| Su'ad Hasan Bazi | Bent Jbail | | |
| Abdallah Abbas Ramadan | Beit Yahoun | | |
| Hasan Muhammad Nasir | Beit Yahoun | | |
| Hasan Dib Bassam | Bent Jbail | | |
| Jamila Muhammad 'Assaf | Al-Saksakiye | | |
| Ghassan Khidr Salim | Al-Saksakiye | | |
| Amana Yusuf Banawi | Aaitarun | | |
| Sabah Husayn 'Iz al-Din | Majdal Selm | | |
| Abbas Rida Marwa | Al-Zrariye | | |
| Rashid Muhammad Abu Khalil | Al-Qlaile | | |
| Muhammad Yusuf Ibrahim | Aabba | | |
| Zaynab Ahmad Ibrahim | Aabba | | |
| Zahra' Hasan Sulayman | Insariye | | |
| Yusuf Muhammad al-Shab | Insariye | | |
| Maryam Hasan Rida | Al-Hallousiye | | |
| Ali Hasan Khalil | Al-Hallousiye | | |
| Ali Ibrahim Fahs | Zebdine | | |
| Rudolph Muhammad Ahmad | Al-Abbassiye | | |

**Principal places targeted and damage sustained from 26 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 27 July 2006**

*Bridges targeted*

- The Ouadi Jahannam bridge linking Kfar Hatta to Aanqoun was targeted, without injury.

*Roadways targeted*

- The Roumine-Sarba road near the Zidane School;
- The Insar - Al-Zrariye road at the wadi between Sarba and Jernaya in the Teffah area;
- The street of the religious school in Tyre, with one soldier injured (L-3).

*Vehicles targeted*

- On the Masnaa-Akramiye junction public road a pickup carrying food supplies was hit by two missiles, killing one and injuring two.
- On the Dhour Zahle-Tarchich public road two Toyota pickups were targeted, resulting in the complete incineration of the vehicles and the death of one of the drivers.
- A car in Karak was targeted, resulting in the death of a policeman and the injury of two soldiers.
- A car in Rayak was targeted, resulting in the death of one citizen and injury to another.
- The area around Seray Tebnine was targeted, resulting in damage to a military vehicle belonging to the Bent Jbail police station and a civilian vehicle belonging to Lieutenant Ahmad Sha'ban of the Internal Security Force.
- Hizbollah positions on Jabal Ain Al-Tine hill between the town and Tumat Niha were targeted.
- The Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation transmission tower in Aamchite was targeted from the sea. The area around the Company 1103 barracks was hit, resulting in some dry grass catching fire.
- A house on the outskirts of the town of Al-Nabatiye al-Faouqa (Maifadoun Road) and a house in Bzaliye (the Bekaa) was targeted.

*Israeli warplanes and helicopters attacked the following towns and the surrounding areas*

In the South:

Batoulay, Deir Qanoun, Ras al-Ain, Al-Maalliye, Al-Qlaile, Al-Henniye, Zebqine, Aaitit, Al-Louaize, Mazraat al-Michrif, Al-Bazouriye, Hanouay, Al-Semaaiye, Deir Aamess, Zefta, Haddata, Al-Nabatiye al-Faouqa, Al-Tiri, Tebnine, Tyre, Insar, Al-Mansouri, Al-Zrariye, Rachaya al-Foukhar, Sarba, Al-Halloussiye, Al-Abbassiye, Roumine and Kfar Sir.

In the Bekaa:

Masnaa, Tarchich/Zahle, Ain Al-Tine, Al-Bazaliye, Karak and Rayak.

*Towns targeted by artillery and naval bombardment*

The South:

Khiyam, Zebqine, Haouch Basma, Deir Qanoun, Ras al-Aain, Al-Rmadiye, Qana, Baraachit, Al-Hebbariye, Kfar Shouba, Helta, Al-Majidiye, Al-Naqoura, Bent Jbail, Al-Ouazzani, Saddiqine, Ebel al-Saqi, Kfar Hamam, and Rachaya al-Foukhar.

Mount Lebanon:

Aamchite.

**Statistical table showing human casualties caused by Israeli attacks from 26 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 27 July 2006**

| *Date* | *Place* | *Injured* | *Killed* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26-27 July 2006 | Bent Jbail | 2 | | |
| | Zefta | 6 | 1 | |
| | Tyre | 16 | | |
| | Masnaa | 2 | 1 | |
| | Chaqra | 1 | | |
| | Haouch Basma | 0 | 2 | |
| | Al-Henniye | 1 | | |
| | Deir Aamess | 1 | | |
| | Qana al-Chouakir | 2 | | |
| | Tarchich/Zahle | 0 | 1 | |
| | Karak | 2 | 1 | |
| | Rayak | 1 | 1 | |
| **Total** | | **34** | 7 | |
| **Overall total to date** | | **1 215** | **319** | |

It should be noted that victims are still lying underneath the rubble in many places.

**List of persons killed from 26 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 27 July 2006 (7 persons)**

| *Name* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Date of death* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmad Farid Danath | Zefta | | 26 July 2006 | |
| Abd al-Karim Yunus | Masnaa | Palestinian | 26 July 2006 | |
| Elias Ghiyath Jum'a | Haouch Basma | | 26 July 2006 | |
| Rayyan Jum'a | Haouch Basma | | 26 July 2006 | |
| *Identity unknown* | Tarchich/Zahle | | 26 July 2006 | |
| Police officer Muhammad Abu Hamdan | Karak | | 27 July 2006 | |
| *Unidentified person* | Rayak | | 27 July 2006 | |

**List of persons injured from 26 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 27 July 2006 (34 persons)**

| *Name and surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ghaniya Yusuf Sadir | Bent Jbail | | Injured on 25 July 2006 |
| Hasan Dib Bassam | Bent Jbail | | Injured on 25 July 2006 |
| Ali As'ad Hamza | Zefta | | |
| Sina Shahrur | Zefta | | |
| Muhammad Ibrahim Masarra | Zefta | | |
| Khalil Hamza | Zefta | | |
| Abbas Husayn Hariri | Zefta | | |
| Ahmad 'Issa | Zefta | | |
| Ahmad Hasan (multiple injuries) | Masnaa | | |
| Khalid Majdhub | Masnaa | | |
| Husayn Muhammad Khalaf | Chaqra | | |
| Bashir Hayak (soldier) | Tyre | | |
| Muhammad 'Adnan 'Uqayl | Tyre | | |
| Sahi Abd al-Halim Khaz'al | Tyre | | |

| *Name and surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ali Muhammad Sa'idi | Tyre | | |
| Hannan Yusuf Madani | Tyre | | |
| Hawra' Hasan Warur | Tyre | | |
| Zaynab Hasan Khadra | Tyre | | |
| Catherine Mahmud Qar'uni | Tyre | | |
| Huda Isma'il al-Amin | Tyre | | |
| Fatima Qar'uni | Tyre | | |
| Zahra Qar'uni | Tyre | | |
| Aiman Hasan Qar'uni | Tyre | | |
| Hasan al-Qara | Tyre | | |
| Batul Hasan Qar'uni | Tyre | | |
| Hasan Mustafa Khadra | Tyre | | |
| *Unidentified woman* | Tyre | | |
| Muhammad As'ad Huwayla | Al-Henniye | | |
| Khidr Salim Abbud | Deir Aamess | | |
| Hayat Haydar | Qana al-Chouakir | | |
| Sakhr 'Ilm al-Din | Qana al-Chouakir | | |
| Rabi' al-Atat (soldier) | Karak | | |
| Husayn Jum'a (Recruit) | Karak | | |
| *Unidentified person* | Rayak | | |

**Principal places targeted and damage sustained from 27 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 28 July 2006**

*Roads targeted*

- The Arzoun-Baflay-Srifa triangle;
- The Ain Bou Souar road;
- The Ain Bou Souar-Jarjouaa road;
- The Ain Bou Souar-Mlita road;
- The Insar-Zrariye road.

*Vehicles targeted*

- An empty pickup in Barr Elias parked in front of a cellular equipment store was targeted, resulting in physical damage to the vehicle and neighbouring stores without loss of life.
- An empty pickup in Deir Znoun was targeted. The driver was injured and the vehicle sustained physical damage.
- A Development Corporation truck was targeted and set on fire on Iaat public road near the municipal building, without injury to persons.
- An agricultural tractor attachment in the residential area of Majdel Aanjar was targeted.
- The home of Amin Hasan Nadar in Aarab Salim was targeted.
- The homes of Muhammad Ma'ruf Hamza and Ali Munif Ayyub in Zefta were targeted.
- The Sallama building in Tyre was targeted.

*Israeli warplanes and helicopters attacked the following towns and their outskirts*:

The Arzoun triangle, Baflay, Srifa, Al-Nabatiye (Mhallet al-Rweis), Tyre, Ain Bou Souar, Jebaa, Ouadi al-Sellouqi, Deir Siriane, Jibchit, Jarjouaa, Serba, Roumine, Aarab Salim, Ouadi al-Kfour, Maifadoun, Tallet Mlita, between Beit Yahoun and Kounine, Al-Qlaile, between Tebnine and Aaita al-Jabal, between Jarjouaa and Ain Qana, Batoulay, Deir Qanoun, Ras al-Ain, Insar, Hanaouay, between Al-Maalliye and Al-Smaaiye, between Insar and Al-Zrariye, Maarake, Al-Chaaitiye, between Recheknanay and Saddiqine, between Saddiqine and Qana, between Aaitit and Al-Bazouriye, Tyre, Qana, Al-Rmadiye, Zefta, Ouadi Qaaqaiet al-Snaoubar, Khiyam, Ouadi al-Qaisiye in Mardel Selm, Qelia, Al-Dellafi, Birket al-Jebour, Blida, Chaqra, and between Al-Qatrani and Daraiya.

*Towns targeted by artillery and naval bombardment*

Baraachit, Qana, Saddiqine, Deir Aamess, Al-Naqoura, Labboune, Bent Jbail, between Chihine and Tair Harfa, between Qana and Saddiqine, the outskirts of Qana, the outskirts of Saddiqine, the outskirts of Jbal al-Botm, between Marjaayoun and Khiyam, the area between Qana and Al-Biyad, the area between Al-Halloussiye and Bedyas, the outskirts of Chihine, the outskirts of Zebqine, the outskirts of Majdel Zoun, the outskirts of Chamaa, Ras al-Naqoura, Labboune, Al-Qlaile, Zebqine, Al-Chaaitiye, the outskirts of Knaisse and Al-Samaaiye, the Insar-Al-Zrariye road, Bent Jbail, the outskirts of Zefta, between Haris and Aaita al-Jabal, Dibbine, the outskirts of Marjaayoun, the area between Marjaayoun and Khiyam, the outskirts of Al-Hebbariye, the outskirts of Meis al-Jabal and Helta.

**Statistical table showing human casualties caused by Israeli attacks from 27 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 28 July 2006**

| *Date* | *Place* | *Injured* | *Killed* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27-28 July 2006 | Jibchit | 1 | | |
| | Rayak | 0 | 1 | |
| | Maifadoun | 3 | | |
| | Aarab Salim | 3 | | |
| | Haris | 0 | 2 | |
| | Al-Qlaile | 1 | 1 | |
| | Al-Maalliye | 1 | | |
| | Deir Znoun | 1 | | |
| | Aaita al-Chaab | 2 | | |
| | Insar | 2 | | |
| | Safad al-Battikh | 1 | | |
| **Total** | | **15** | **4** | |
| **Overall total to date** | | **1 230** | **323** | |

It should be noted that victims are still lying underneath the rubble in many places.

**List of persons killed from from 27 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 28 July 2006 (4 persons)**

| *Name* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Date of death* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khalil Amin Shibli | Al-Qlaile | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Haydar al-Miqdad | Haris | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Musa Husayn Zalghut | Haris | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Shakir Salih | Rayak | | 27 July 2006 | |

**List of persons injured from 27 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 28 July 2006 (15 persons)**

| *Name and surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Muhammad Hasan Ahmad | Jibchit | | |
| Abbas Sallum | Maifadoun | | |
| Abbas Fahs | Maifadoun | | |
| Munira Isma`il | Maifadoun | | |
| Abbas Muhammad As`ad Khattab | Arab Salim | | |
| Muhammad Ibrahim Farahat | Arab Salim | | |
| Ibrahim Farahat | Arab Salim | | |
| Zawaya Muhammad Uqayl | Al-Maalliye | | |
| Muwaffaq Shayman al-`Abid | Dair Znoun | | |
| Muhammad `Abdallah Surur | Aaita al-Chaab | | |
| Hadiyya Ibrahim Yasin | Aaita al-Chaab | | |
| Muhammad Mahmud Jamil Jawad | Insar | | |
| Subhiyya al-Shaykh | Insar | | |
| Umm al-Sa`ud Muhammad Samahat | Bent Jbail | | |
| Fawziyya Abbas Zayn al-Din | Safad al-Battikh | | |

**Report of Saturday, 29 July 2006 on the events of Friday, 28 July 2006**

*Saturday, 29 July 2006*

On day 18 of the Israeli war of aggression against Lebanon the Israeli machine of murder and destruction continued its murder, destruction and displacement. In the morning, Israeli aircraft attacked a civilian vehicle in the Gallery Samaan area, and launched several attacks on villages in the Al-Nabatiye and Tyre areas.

The enemy continued ruthlessly to attack press motorcades. The Jordanian journalist Muhammad Najawi, working as a photographer for German television (N24) and his Lebanese driver Muhammad Haddad were slightly wounded when Israel bombed a large press motorcade returning from the border towns of Yaroun and Rmaich.

Agence France-Presse said that the two injured had been part of a 50 vehicle Red Cross convoy that was evacuating some residents of Rmaich who had been isolated for two weeks and transporting them to the UNIFIL post at Al-Naqoura. Pierre Barbancey, a correspondent for the French newspaper *l'Humanité* who was part of the motorcade, said that the motorcade was made up entirely of journalists, and included dozens of cars belonging to various Arab and international news media.

He added that Israeli forces had opened fire on the motorcade as it was passing through the border town of Aaita al-Chaab on its way to Al-Naqoura, in spite of a prior agreement between journalists working for German RTL Television and Israeli forces that the convoy would not be targeted if the journalists kept the Israelis informed of their position every half hour.

The French journalist said that the motorcade included in particular European and Arab journalists, among them two correspondents from the French television channels Antenne 2 and France 3, the radio stations France Info, Agence France-Presse, and the German television stations RTL and N24, as well as a team from Al-Jazeera, correspondents for international photo news agencies and two Lebanese journalists.

The National News Agency reported the injury of Paul Quatier, a journalist from France's Channel 2, during Israeli artillery shelling of the town of Ainata in the Bent Jbail district. He was moved to the Tebnine Government Hospital. There were no further details.

Meanwhile, the number of dead reached over 600, most of them women and children (one third children) and the number of injured reached over 2,500. The number of displaced persons also increased. Many villages in the South have been vacated in their entirety. There were still over 60 dead beneath the rubble of destroyed villages whose retrieval was being prevented by Israel through the imposition of the cordon of fire around the villages and the destruction of roads and bridges. At the same time, people trapped in many border villages continued to appeal for aid, for victims to be pulled from the rubble, and for food, medicine and water supplies.

The town of Bent Jbail is suffering from a serious drain of people and lack of food and medicine after days of siege and warnings to the people to leave from the Israeli forces, who are preventing any aid from getting in. A catastrophe is

threatening, especially since those who remain in the town are elderly or lack the means of transportation to get out. The people of the town of Beit Lif in the Bint Jbail district have also appealed for food and water supplies, indicating that there are hundreds of families trapped in the town.

The villages of Yaroun, Ain Ebel, Rmaich, Hebel, Aaita al-Chaab, Ramiye, Tebnine, Kounine and Al-Soultaniye have seen similar exodus in the direction of Beirut. Many people have appealed to the Red Cross and UNIFIL to transport them to safer areas.

In Aitaroun and Srifa the people have appealed to aid organizations to remove bodies from underneath the rubble. The people of Haris and Kafra have appealed to the Red Cross to supply medicine and milk for children.

In villages besieged by Israeli fire in the Aarqoub area the water crisis worsened, as did the shortage of bread and medicine, as aid teams continued to be unable to reach most of these villages because of damage sustained by the road network and bridges and the risk of civilian vehicles being pursued by aircraft.

A new danger has begun to threaten Lebanon and its citizens. The Lebanese coast is being exposed to the worst pollution in its history from the discharge of more than 15 thousand tons of fuel oil after storage facilities at the Al-Jiye thermal plant were hit. A statement issued in Athens by the United Nations Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) said that Lebanese Minister of the Environment Yacoub Sarraf had requested urgent help from that organization to stop the oil slick from spreading all along the Lebanese coast. Lebanese coastal sands and rocks and all coastal resorts have been contaminated. The organization ruled out the possibility of a cleanup operation for the Lebanese coast, saying that it would be "a very complicated operation", until "military actions in the region have ended". MAP asked all signatory States to the Barcelona Convention to try to provide Lebanon with all possible aid once the situation permits work to begin. MAP said that several Mediterranean countries had responded positively to the organization's request for aid for Lebanon.

Berj Hatjian, Director-General of the Ministry of the Environment, explained that the amount of fuel still burning in the Al-Jiye thermal plant's storage facilities was approximately ten thousand tons. The fire was expected to burn for three more days. There were also fears that the storage facilities might explode, collapse or melt. Hatjian stressed that "it was impossible to put the fire out".

Teams from Civil Defence, Electricité du Liban, and the Siblin Cement Company have surrounded the site with cement barriers to contain the fire and prevent further leakage into the ocean or into the thermal plant itself.

The American network CNN reports that Israeli warships have dumped their own oil residue into Lebanese regional waters.

*Day 17: Friday, 28 July 2006*

On this day more than 20 victims were killed.

*Bent Jbail*

Enemy forces again intensively targeted bridges, roads, passes and all means of transportation and fuel depots. On the previous night and during the day their

aircraft launched a campaign of attacks on crossroads and approaches to towns to cut villages off from one another.

Hostile forces continued their attacks on homes and institutions in the district's towns and villages and expanded their targeting techniques by positioning snipers on al-Biyade hill, 200 metres south of the town of Ramiye to prevent any movement in Aaita al-Chaab, Ramiye and the roads leading to them.

Hostile Israeli military aircraft attacked the town of Haddata, resulting in the destruction of a large number of its homes and its women's Husayniyya shrine, and in the deaths of Lebanese citizens Husayn Muhammad Sabra, his wife Naqiyya Nasir, Yusuf Muhammad Mansur, his wife Zaynab Sabra and daughter Samiya, Mustafa Abdallah Nasir, and another unidentified person. A large number of people trapped in the town appealed for help.

The artillery of the occupation forces shelled the town of Ainata, resulting in the injury of French Channel 2 correspondent Paul Quatier and Lebanese citizens Manal Jihad Hamd, Qiryal Abd Bassam, and Munifa and Fatima Abd al-Rasul Khanafir.

In Kounine there was an attack on the town school, as well as the main and secondary roads in nearby villages. In Safad a church and two houses were destroyed.

*Al-Nabatiye*

Enemy forces laid down a cordon of fire from Al-Nabatiye to the Teffah/Jezzine area and up through Rachaya and the western Bekaa.

Military aircraft attacked the town of Kfar Jouz near Al-Nabatiye five times, resulting in the deaths of Lebanese citizen Husayn Basma, his wife Anisa 'Atwi, and a Jordanian, Hisam Muhammad Husayn Abu Samad, as well as the destruction of the Abbas Rahmah building. The home of journalist Ali Da'ud was hit and his wife Layla Fattuni and children Khadija, Rana, Salam and Wa'd were injured. Lebanese citizens Aqil Na'if Hamud and his wife Layla Dahir Mar'a were also injured.

Israeli military aircraft also launched a number of attacks on villages and towns in Al-Nabatiye, and destroyed roads, passes, and water and electricity grids in the Teffah area. They launched an attack on the al-Tasa spring recreation area and Mlita hill in the Teffah area. Then they attacked an area near the Lebanese Army checkpoint between the towns of Insar and Koutariyet al-Rizz. They also attacked Insar and Al-Zrariye and simultaneously bombed the town of Arnoun and the Habbouch river waterway.

*Jezzine*

There was an attack on the forested area between Al-Srairi and Al-Qatrani in the Jezzine area where fires broke out.

*Marjaayoun, Hasbaiya and Aarqoub*

50 artillery shells landed on Khiyam. Aircraft attacked Khiyam prison and completed its destruction.

There was an attack on Khiyam plain and the attacks and bombing extended to the west of Al-Qlaiaa and the town of Ain Aarab. A young girl was injured and was transported to hospital by the Indian detachment of UNIFIL.

Israeli military aircraft launched over 30 attacks on the Litani area. They bombed the main road linking Hasbani spring to Souq al-Khan junction. Artillery bombardment focused on Kaoukaba and the al-Hasbani orchards.

Aircraft targeted the villages and towns of Aarqoub and orchards and forests in the area, where fires broke out.

At approximately four in the morning, the town of Khiyam was subjected to artillery bombardment targeting the town centre. Military aircraft launched three attacks on the centre and western part of Khiyam. The Security Forces asked the Israelis for a ceasefire for a few hours to search for the body of the Austrian officer who was killed in the deliberate Israeli destruction of Patrol Base Khiyam. They refused and continued with the bombing, preventing the international team from removing the body.

*Rachaya and the western Bekaa*

The areas of Rachaya and the western Bekaa were subjected to fierce attacks. Military reconaissance aircraft overflew both areas. Aircraft made 35 attacks, of which 30 targeted Telal al-Jabbour, Abu Rachid and the area around Maidoun and Al-Srairi at the southern edge of the western Bekaa. The rest were scattered in areas that Israeli aircraft had bombed previously, including the Rachaya — Kfarmechki and the Sohmor — Al-Qaraaoun roads.

Halba and Al-Dellafi were also subjected to a series of attacks.

An Israeli aircraft also targeted a passenger bus on the Kamed al-Loz road, setting fire to it, although the passengers escaped.

A civil defence vehicle trying to put out a fire in another vehicle that had been bombed by Israeli aircraft on the Al-Souairi-Masnaa road was targeted, resulting in the injury of Muhammad Shahrur and Husayn Shahrur and two Civil Defence personnel, Muhammad Zaytun and Muhammad al-`Ibt.

Aircraft executed four attacks on the Machghara-Aaitit road, cutting the southern portion of Qaraaoun lake road from the northern portion along both the Qaraaoun-Jobb Jannine and the Machghara-Saghbine routes.

An attack targeted a Lebanese Army logistics base at the southern entrance to Machghara.

A series of air attacks targeted Abou Rachid heights and the outskirts of Al-Srairi, Ouadi al-Dellafi and Berghoz. Eight attacks were reported in less than 10 minutes.

*Central Bekaa*

Parts of the region saw intensive overflights by Israeli reconaissance aircraft concentrated above the Lebanese-Syrian border in Masnaa and all along the Zahle-Tarchich road.

Hostile aircraft targeted a car on the Deir Znoun-Rayak road, hitting it and injuring its driver.

They also attacked the town of Aanjar, targeting and destroying a tractor.

An artesian well excavation on the northern outskirts of Ali al-Nahri was targeted.

A pickup loaded with potatoes and a BM car in the Ali al-Nahri town square were targeted. The pickup driver escaped injury, but six Lebanese citizens in the car were hurt: Ali al-`Uraybi, Muhammad Shahir al-`Uraybi, Hisham Mahdi, Bassam al-Madhbuh, Muhammad Shuman and a Lebanese citizen belonging to the Tarchichi family.

*Tyre*

The city of Tyre and surrounding coastal and inland towns continued to appeal for help. Aircraft continued to bomb the roads. On Saturday morning the road between the towns of Deir Aamess and Qana was cut off.

In the town of Deir Qanoun al-Nahr the house of Lebanese citizen Abd `Izz al-Din was destroyed, resulting in the deaths of Khidr Muhammad Qasir, Qasim Mahmud Qasir and Samir Qushur, and serious injury to Abd al-Amir `Izz al-Din.

Attacks targeted a home in Yatar, resulting in the deaths of Abdallah Asad Allah, Hasan Yusuf Salim (disabled), Muhammad Husayn Ja`far and Hasan Ali Kawrani.

In Al-Chaaitiye two houses were destroyed, resulting in the deaths of Lebanese citizen Nazira Muhammad Baru.

A food cooperative in Majdel Zoun was also destroyed, and aircraft also attacked the Mahrouna town forest, resulting in a fire outbreak there.

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Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Sixtieth session**
Agenda item 108
**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-first year**

## Letter dated 1 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention:

- On 16 June 2006, the French Government lifted a series of restrictions against a number of the leading members of a well-known terrorist group, namely, the Mujahedeen Khalq Organization (MKO). The restrictions were previously imposed with a view to controlling the activities of the said terrorist organization.

- That decision runs counter to the decision of the European Union to place the MKO on its list of terrorist organizations. It also contravenes the international commitments of the French Government in the area of combating terrorism. It is obvious that such an approach towards terrorist groups undermines the worldwide consensus against terrorism and could only result in emboldening terrorists to continue their inhumane activities.

- Undoubtedly, terrorism violates the fundamental human rights and freedoms, and threatens international peace and security. Therefore, combating terrorism must be all-encompassing and devoid of any double standard and selectivity. Governments, based on their international commitments, are obligated to refrain from providing any kinds of support to terrorists, including harbouring and financing them and precluding control over their activities and movements.

In view of the above, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protests against the said decision and cautions the French Government about the negative consequences that it may entail. It expects that all Governments in whose territories the elements of the MKO are present, especially the French Government, to promptly adopt necessary measures aimed at controlling and suppressing the activities of this group and its affiliated front institutions, which are, inter alia, engaged in planning acts of terrorism and money-raising activities under cover of

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charity organizations to support the MKO's illegal actions and promoting violence and terrorism.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 108, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**

United Nations A/60/966–S/2006/605

General Assembly
Security Council

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English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly**
**Sixtieth session**
Agenda item 14
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-first year**

## Identical letters dated 1 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon which took place from 30 to 31 July 2006, targeting civilians, infrastructure, populated towns and villages and the areas around them with various types of air, sea and land weapons. Also attached is a list of the dead and injured, and significant material damage sustained (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-45339 (E) 100806 100806

## Annex to the identical letters dated 1 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

**Subject: Israeli attacks on Lebanon from 31 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 1 August 2006**

On 31 July 2006 Israeli attacks on Lebanon continued to target infrastructure, populated towns and villages, and the areas around them with various types of air, sea and land weapons. The air, sea and land blockade and aerial bombing attacks continued despite the announcement of a 48-hour air ceasefire. The principal places targeted and damage sustained were as follows:

*Roads and bridges targeted*

- The Masnaa — Jdaidat Yabus road (at the same location);
- The Al-Hermel — Al-Qaa bridge (previously bombed);
- The Al-Maallaqa — Al-Hermel bridge (previously bombed);
- The Al-Hermel — Ouadi al-Karm bridge (linking Al-Hermel to Sir al-Danniye), destroyed completely;
- The Al-Saadiyat coastal road (closed off).

*Vehicles targeted*

- An army vehicle at the entrance to M-12 Al-Nabi Qasim outpost was targeted by an airborne missile, resulting in the death of Private Hasan Qasim (the jeep's driver), injury to post personnel Sergeant Subhi al-Mawla and extended service Cadet Bilal Hashimi as well as to Lance Sergeant Hana Ishaq (all are in non-critical condition), and head injury to Captain Hasib Abdallah Burda.
- An ambulance belonging to the municipality of Saadnayel containing blankets, food and medical supplies was targeted on the Masnaa road, resulting in injury to 10 citizens (all are in non-critical condition) and material damage to the vehicle.
- A pickup in Al-Qlaiaa belonging to a person named Abdallah Diyab al-Muhammad from the town of Al-Wazzani was targeted while parked behind the school, resulting in its glass being shattered and the rear boot being hit by some of the fragments.
- An empty Hyundai pickup on the Masnaa — Deir Znoun road being driven by Ahmad al-Muhammad with passenger Muna Haydar was targeted. Both suffered injuries (both are in non-critical condition) and the pickup was destroyed.

*Towns and their environs attacked by Israeli military aircraft and helicopters*

In the South governorate: Al-Taibe, Mahmoudiye, Bent Jbail, Al-Qasimiye, Al-Qlaiaa, Ouadi al-Sallouqi, Zebqine and Tebnine;

In the Bekaa governorate: Masnaa, Deir Znoun and Al-Hermel;

In the Mount Lebanon governorate: Al-Saadiyat.

*Towns and their environs targeted by artillery and naval bombardment*

Al-Taibe, Al-Adisa, Kfar Chouba, Helta, Al-Majidiye, Al-Abbassiye, Zaoutar al-Charqiye, Kfar Hamam, Kfar Kila, Tebnine, Deir Mimass, Kounine, Bent Jbail, Al-Qlaile, Ainata, Aaitaroun, Beit Yahoun, Ouadi al-Qaisiye, Majdel Selm, Chaqra, Safad al-Battikh, Arnoun and al-Khiam plain.

*Land operations*

- An enemy Israeli force that had tried to penetrate in the direction of Al-Taibe/Kfar Kila withdrew.
- Two bulldozers and an earthmover belonging to the Israeli enemy tried to advance towards the Aaita al-Chaab — Ramiye — Al-Qaouzah triangle to construct a berm, but resistance elements confronted them and forced them to retreat.

*Casualties*

- Attacks resulted in the deaths of two persons, including one Lebanese Army soldier. In addition, 30 bodies were discovered of people who had been killed some time previously between 22 and 30 July 2006. Attacks resulted in injury to 38 persons, most of them women and children, bringing overall casualties to 405 killed and 1,374 wounded, not including the many victims still buried under rubble in various places.

*Attitudes and activities of the Israeli enemy*

Psychological warfare: A safety official at the Cogeco company in Al-Jiye received several threatening cell phone voice messages originating abroad containing warnings to evacuate the port.

*The following should be noted:*

- Foreign nationals continued to leave Lebanese territory overland into Syria and by sea. Helicopters were used to evacuate some nationals, and preparations are being made for further evacuations.
- Assistance continued to arrive via Rafik Hariri International Airport, where a number of military aircraft landed, including two from the United Arab Emirates, two from Jordan, one from France and two from Egypt. Assistance also continued to arrive via the Port of Beirut, where the French frigate *Jean de Vienne* arrived, and the port of Tyre, where two French ships unloaded 420 bales of food for the International Red Cross. This was in addition to assistance from various States overland.
- An increase was recorded in the numbers of people displaced from towns and villages that have been or are likely to be targeted by bombs, especially in the South. This happened even after a decrease in hostilities and the announcement of 48-hour air ceasefire.

- Three cars arrived at Tebnine Government Hospital with a group from the organization Doctors without Borders along with some medicines. The Red Cross, the Civil Defence and rescue teams were also able to reach the city of Bent Jbail and some other towns such as Srifa to evacuate wounded and some of the dead.

**List of persons killed from 31 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 1 August 2006 (32 persons)**

| *Name and surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Date of death* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Hasan Qasim | Al-Nabi Qasim | | 31 July 2006 | |
| Ali Na'im Gharib | Teir Harfa | | 31 July 2006 | |
| Hassan Ma'tuq | Majdel Zoun | | 29 July 2006 | |
| Ali Abbas Mar'a | Majdel Zoun | | 29 July 2006 | |
| Al-Sayyid Kazim | Majdel Zoun | | 29 July 2006 | |
| Ahmad Rida Bazi | Zebqine | | 25 July 2006 | |
| Adnan Hasan Bazi | Zebqine | | 25 July 2006 | |
| Ali Zayn al-Din | Safa al-Battikh | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Abd al-Karim Sulayman | Bent Jbail | | 30 July 2006 | |
| Ali Hariri | Mazraat al-Michrif | | 27 July 2006 | |
| Muhammad Baydun | Mazraat al-Michrif | | 27 July 2006 | |
| Mazin Shu'aytu | Tebnine | | 30 July 2006 | |
| Ali Mahdi | Tebnine | | 30 July 2006 | |
| Basim Shu'aytu | Tebnine | | 30 July 2006 | |
| Jamil Abd al-Husayn Ayyub | Ainata | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Nazira Shu'aytu | Saddiqine | | 23 July 2006 | |
| Muhammad Shu'aytu | Saddiqine | | 22 July 2006 | |
| Ahmad Shu'aytu | Saddiqine | | 22 July 2006 | |
| Zakwan (*name unknown*) | Saddiqine | Syrian | 23 July 2006 | |
| Husayn Ali Karim | Chaqra | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Muhammad Salah Qadduh | Chaqra | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Ibrahim Jamal Salih | Chaqra | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Ahmad 'Anisi | Chehour | | 22 July 2006 | |

| *Name and surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Date of death* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ali 'Anisi | Chehour | | 22 July 2006 | |
| Yusuf Mansur | Kfar Sir | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Sami Mansur | Kfar Sir | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Muhammad Khalil Duwari | Al-Qlaile | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Hamza Akhyar | Al-Qlaile | | 24 July 2006 | |
| Rabi' Qasir | Aaitaroun | | 25 July 2006 | |
| Na'ima Nasir | Haddata | | 25 July 2006 | |
| Husayn Sabra | Haddata | | 25 July 2006 | |
| *Unidentified person* | Beit Yahoun | | 25 July 2006 | |

**List of persons injured from 31 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 1 August 2006 (38 persons)**

| *Name and surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergeant Subhi al-Mawla | Al-Nabi Qasim | | |
| Cadet Bilal Hashimi | Al-Nabi Qasim | | |
| Private Hana Ishaq | Al-Nabi Qasim | | |
| Captain Hasib Abdallah | Al-Nabi Qasim | | |
| Mu'in Musa Faris | Bent Jbail | | |
| Muhammad Faysal Khanafir | Bent Jbail | | |
| Latifa Muhammad Mansur | Bent Jbail | | |
| Ali Muslimani | Bent Jbail | | |
| Muna Kamal | Bent Jbail | | |
| Ali Kamal Kawrani | Bent Jbail | | |
| Ahmad Faqih | Bent Jbail | | |
| Ramzi Arzuni | Bent Jbail | | |
| Ali 'Atif Kawrani | Bent Jbail | | |
| Abbas Ali Gharib | Teir Harfa | | |
| Husain Ghadbun | Kafra | | |
| Maryam Qasir | Kafra | | |
| Ali Bajuq | Aaita al-Chaab | 30 July 2006 | |
| Muhammad Ali Rida | Aaita al-Chaab | 30 July 2006 | |
| Husayn Muhammad Rida | Aaita al-Chaab | 30 July 2006 | |
| Hasan 'Awwada | Al-Qlaile | 30 July 2006 | |
| Hasan Ibrahim Darwish | Al-Qlaile | 30 July 2006 | |
| Mustafa al-Jamal | Biout al-Siyad | 30 July 2006 | |
| 'Amir Dahwish | Biout al-Siyad | 30 July 2006 | |
| Karim al-Husayni | Biout al-Siyad | 30 July 2006 | |
| Ahmad Abd al-Karim al-Muhammad | Deir Znoun/Masnaa | 31 July 2006 | |
| Muna Muhammad Haydar | Deir Znoun | | |
| 'Umar Kharbatli | Masnaa | | |

| *Name and surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ali Sawwan | Masnaa | | |
| Ziad al-Rajmi | Masnaa | | |
| Mazin al-Biqa'i | Masnaa | | |
| Hassan al-Haj Shahhada | Masnaa | | |
| Ayman al-Humsi | Masnaa | | |
| Nadir Sawwan | Masnaa | | |
| Walid Sawwan | Masnaa | | |
| Tarq Tarshishi | Masnaa | | |
| Abd al-Karim Salih | Masnaa | | |
| Muhammad Tawfiq Safa | Zaoutar al-Charqiye | | |
| Sa'd Muhammad Sa'ada | Qana | | |

**Statistical table showing casualties caused by Israeli attacks from 31 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 1 August 2006**

| *Date* | *Place* | *Injured* | *Killed* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 July 2006-1 August 2006 | Al-Nabi Qasim | 4 | 1 | 1 soldier killed, 1 officer and 3 soldiers injured |
| | Teir Harfa | 1 | 1 | Died on 31 July 2006 |
| | Masnaa | 10 | | |
| | Zaoutar al-Charqiye | 1 | | |
| | Qana | 1 | | |
| | Bent Jbail | 9 | | |
| | Kafra | 2 | | |
| | Deir Znoun | 2 | | |
| 22 July 2006-30 July 2006 | Bent Jbail | | 1 | The dead and injured were evacuated on 31 July 2006 |
| | Aaita al-Chaab | 3 | | |
| | Al-Qlaile | 2 | 2 | |
| | Biout al-Siyad | 3 | | |
| | Majdel Zoun | | 3 | |
| | Zebqine | | 2 | |
| | Safad al-Battikh | | 1 | |
| | Mazraat al-Michrif | | 2 | |
| | Tebnine | | 3 | |
| | Ainata | | 1 | |
| | Saddiqine | | 4 | |
| | Chaqra | | 3 | |
| | Chahur | | 2 | |
| | Kfar Sin | | 2 | |
| | Aaitaroun | | 1 | |
| | Haddata | | 2 | |
| | Beit Yahoun | | 1 | |
| **Total** | | | | **1 soldier killed, 1 officer and 3 soldiers injured** |
| **Overall total to date** | | **1 374** | **405** | **Total military dead: 23 (Army 21, Internal Security Force 2)**<br>**Total military injured: 163 (Army 148, Internal Security Force 14, Customs 2)** |

It should be noted that many victims are still underneath the rubble in many places.

**Subject: Israeli attacks on Lebanon from 30 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 31 July 2006**

On 30 July 2006 Israeli attacks on Lebanon continued to target infrastructure, populated towns and villages, and the areas around them with various types of air, sea and land weapons. The air, sea and land siege continued. The principal places targeted and damage sustained were as follows:

- As a result of attacks on the town of Qana and the hitting of a residential building there were many deaths and injuries. Twenty-seven dead and 30 injured have been recovered. The process of clearing the rubble and recovering the victims is ongoing.

*Roads and bridges targeted*

- A bridge in Machghara plain, resulting in its destruction, with no injuries;
- The Roumine — Sarba — Aarab al-Jall triangle;
- The Kfar Fila — Jbaa road (closing it off);
- The international highway between Lebanon and Syria was targeted about 200 metres beyond the Lebanese customs checkpoint towards Syrian territory (previously targeted), with no injuries;
- The Bakka — Ain Arab road, which was closed off;
- The Aaita al-Foukhar — Bayadir al-Adas road, which was closed off.

*Vehicles targeted*

- A pickup truck in Rayak was targeted, resulting in material damage to the vehicle, without any injuries.
- There was an attack near Command Post K-22 in the town of Sarba/Al-Nabatiye which set fire to an M113 military transport vehicle. The battalion command building sustained a fair amount of damage and three Reo trucks, a Willis Jeep and a civilian car belonging to Major Mazin Shabu sustained serious material damage. Other vehicles sustained various damage and broken glass. Sergeant Dib Tanus suffered light injuries.

*Towns and their environs attacked by Israeli military aircraft and helicopters*

In the South Governorate:

Ouadi al-Sellouqi, Recheknanay, Al-Bissariye, Qana, Al-Taibe, Al-Soultaniye, Mazraat Sarada, Kounine, Beit Yahoun, Insar, Al-Zrariye, Sarba, Al-Mansouri, Biout al-Siyad, Chamaa, Jebaa, Daoudiye, Ouadi al-Qaisiye, Marjaayoun, Mazraat al-Dimashqiye, Ouadi al-Jarmaq, Tebnine, Zhalta, Houmine al-Faouqa, Zefta, Ain Baal, and Hanaouway.

In the Bekaa:

Rayak, Machghara, Birket Jabour, Masnaa, Bakka, Beyadir al-Adas and Al-Yammoune; helicopters flew at low altitude over the towns of Al-Yammoune, Boudai, Dar al-Ouassaa and Ainata and bombed Al-Jami' hill in Jaroud in the town of Al-Yammoune, but were unable to land in the area.

*Towns targeted by artillery and naval bombardment*

Al-Maalliye, Haouch Basma, Al-Bazouriye, Qana, Al-Smaaiye, Deir Qanoun, Ras al-Ain, Al-Bissariye, Batoulay, Saddiqine, Jbal al-Botm, Kounine, Bent Jbail, Mahmoudiye, Yohmor, Khiyam, Biout al-Siyad, Arnoun, Maifadoun, Ouadi al-Sallouqi, Chaqra, Aaita al-Jabal, Tebnine, Deir Mimass, Al-Khardali bridge and Kfar Kila.

*Casualties*

- Following the attack on a two-storey apartment building in Qana on 30 July 2006, 27 dead and 30 injured were recovered. Rubble is still being cleared and victims are still being recovered.
- Attacks resulted in 27 dead and 41 injured, most of them women and children, bringing total casualties to 373 dead and 1,336 injured, not including the many victims still lying underneath the rubble in various places.

*The following should be noted:*

- Foreign nationals continued to leave Lebanese territory overland into Syria and by sea. Helicopters were used to evacuate some nationals, and preparations are being made for further evacuations.
- Assistance continued to arrive via Rafik Hariri International Airport, where some military aircraft landed, including two from the United Arab Emirates. Assistance also continued to arrive via the Port of Beirut where a French ship, a ship belonging to the International Red Cross, and a Greek ship unloaded food supplies, cooking equipment and tents for the International Red Cross. They were unable to unload their entire cargo because of time constraints. This was in addition to assistance from various States overland.
- 18 trucks passed through Aaboudiye crossing carrying supplies for the Saudi field hospital at the site of the Beirut racetrack, as well as four ambulances from the Saudi Red Crescent Association and two Red Cross vehicles which were received by General Muhammad Hajjaj, the Saudi Embassy military attaché and Dr. Sayf al-Din Abu Zayd, head of the field hospital.
- An increase was recorded in the numbers of people displaced from towns and villages that have been or are likely to be targeted. The number is likely to go up in the light of the continued attacks and the rising number of victims.
- Local, regional and international reactions critical of the massacre caused by the Israeli attack on Qana called for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council on the subject.

**List of persons killed from 30 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 31 July 2006 (27 persons)**

| *Name of deceased* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Date* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yahya Muhammad Qasim Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Affaf Zayd | Qana | | | |
| Ali Muhammad Qasim Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Maryam Hasan Muhsin | Qana | | | |
| Ali Ahmad Mahmud Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Fatima Muhammad Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Zayn Ali Amin Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Taysir Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Khadija Yunis | Qana | | | |
| 'Ala Ahmad Mahmud Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Nabila Ali Amin Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Ja'far Muhammad Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Lina Muhammad Mahmud Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Mahdi Muhammad Qasim Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Daughter of Mahdi Muhammad Shalhub | Qana | | | Infant |
| Ali Ahmad Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Mahdi Muhammad Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Hasana Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Ibrahim Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Ahmad Mahmud Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Hawra Muhammad Qasim Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Ibrahim Ahmad Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Yusuf Ahmad Mahmud Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Qasim Samih Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Husayn Ahmad Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Raqiyya Mahmud Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Qasim Muhammad Shalhub | Qana | | | |

**List of persons injured from 30 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 31 July 2006 (41 persons)**

| *Name and surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Date of injury* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muhammad Nur al-Din | Zaoutar al-Gharbiye | | 29 July 2006 | |
| Muhammad Subayti | Kafra | | 29 July 2006 | |
| Qasim Ma'tuq | Kfar Sir | | | |
| Sharbil Jarish | Haris | | | |
| Abbas Fu'ad Tawba | Maifadoun | | | |
| Ali Fu'ad Tawba | Maifadoun | | | |
| Khalil al-Akhras | Maifadoun | | | |
| Muhammad Khalil al-Akhras | Maifadoun | | | |
| Hadi al-Akhras | Maifadoun | | | |
| Fu'ad Tawba | Maifadoun | | | |
| Sergeant Dib Tanus | Serba | | | |
| Ahmad Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Ahmad Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Hiyam Ibrahim Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Ali Ibrahim Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Hala Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Nur al-Huda Mahmud Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Najwa Ali Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Mahmud Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Muhammad Ali Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Rabbab Mahmud Yusuf | Qana | | | |
| Hasan Muhammad Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Muhammad Qasim Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Nur Muhammad Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Zaynab Ahmad Shalhub | Qana | | | |
| Iman Husayn Darwish | Qana | | | |
| Fatima Kamil Kamal | Qana | | | |

| *Name and surname* | *Place* | *Nationality* | *Date of injury* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Husayn Hasan `Arandish | Qana | | | |
| Yahya Muhammad Hadraj | Qana | | | |
| Hasan Muhammad Dawud | Qana | | | |
| Jawad Ali Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Ali Musa Hashim | Qana | | | |
| Mahmud Ali Lubani | Qana | | | |
| Musa Muhammad Dib | Qana | | | |
| Ali Faysal Nasr al-Din | Qana | | | |
| Abd al-Karim Muhammad Salum | Qana | | | |
| Na`ima Muhammad Hayik | Qana | | | |
| Fatima Ali Yasin | Qana | | | |
| Yusuf Muhammad Zayn al-Din | Qana | | | |
| Hasan Yusuf Zabib | Qana | | | |
| Ali Yusuf Muhsin | Qana | | | |

**Statistical table showing casualties caused by Israeli attacks from 30 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 31 July 2006**

| *Date* | *Place* | *Injured* | *Killed* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 July 2006-31 July 2006 | Qana | 30 | 27 | Recovery of victims is ongoing |
| | Kafra | 1 | | |
| | Zaoutar al-Gharbiye | 1 | | |
| | Kfar Sir | 1 | | |
| | Haris | 1 | | |
| | Marfadoun | 6 | | |
| | Sarba | 1 | | Military |
| **Total** | | **41** | **27** | **Total military injured: 1** |
| **Overall total to date** | | **1 336** | **373** | **Total military dead: 22 (Army 20, Internal Security Force 2)**<br>**Total military injured: 159 (Army 144, Internal Security Force 14, Customs 1)** |

It should be noted that many victims are still underneath the rubble in many places.